

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 42 of 1890.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,
Received up to 21st October 1890.

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**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th October, gives the substance of the recent memorandum of the Foreign Office regarding the payment of compensation for the lands belonging to Orchha, Datia and Samthar States, taken for the purposes of the Indian Midland Railway, and observes that the memorandum clearly shows that a distinct promise was made by Government officers for the payment of compensation, but that Government, being influenced by greed, does not like to adhere to the promise. Had any other Government been guilty of such proceedings the *Tútí-i-Hind* would have at once accused it of breach of promise, greed and fraud. If Sir Lepel Griffin had passed orders for the non-payment of compensation, how did the orders remain secret so long? With all his faults, Sir Lepel was not a man who would lower the prestige of the British Government in the eyes of native princes for a few lakhs of rupees. Mr. Henvey has unjustly attempted to shift the blame from his own shoulders on to those of his predecessor. The question of the appropriation of lands for railway purposes should have been entirely dealt with in the Public Works Department, and

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Original  
No. 603.1

the Foreign Office had no business to interfere. The Government of India says that it grants land to railway companies free, and desires that the chiefs of the three states abovementioned should not demand compensation for their lands appropriated for the Indian Midland Railway. But there can be no comparison between the Government of India and petty states. Again, the Government of India possess the right to purchase each line thirty years after its construction : native states possess no such right. In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India the Chiefs of Orchha, Datia and Samthar are very likely to relinquish their demands, and then the Viceroy will convey empty thanks to them through Mr. Henvey. But as the matter has been carried to such a length, they should not now relinquish their demands ; the money should be taken, though they may afterwards contribute it to the Lady Dufferin's Fund or some other fund, if they like.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 13th October, referring to the same memorandum of the Foreign Office, says that the Government of

India desires the native chiefs to give lands for railway purposes free, as it itself does. But there is no good reason why a native prince should aspire to be as generous as the Government of India, even if he can afford to be so. Moreover, a large portion of the lands appropriated for the Indian Midland Railway in the Orchha, Datia and Samthar states belongs to private persons, and the men were given to understand by the chiefs, in accordance with the promises of Government officers, that they would receive compensation for the lands. With what face can the chiefs now tell them that no compensation will be paid ? In the conclusion of the memorandum the Mahārājas are told that if they press the point, they will be paid proper compensation. But they dare not act against the wishes of Government, and therefore the result will be that they and their subjects, to whom the lands belonged, will reluctantly abandon their demands. It is a matter of regret that Government continues to put unjust burdens on native states.



The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, in commenting on the same subject, refers to the drawing of the attention of the Under Secretary of State to the matter by Mr. Bradlaugh, and observes that, at last, Government has agreed to pay compensation to the chiefs. Justice is sure to be eventually done to natives in every matter if they manifest firmness and perseverance. The conduct of the Government of India in the case above referred to shows how indifferent it is to public opinion, and this is the reason why the National Congress so strongly agitates for the introduction of the representative element in the Legislative Councils.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th October, says that, as the time for the assembling of the next National Congress has drawn so near, Congress meetings should be held at all places in these provinces for the election of delegates. The *Hindústán* approves of the proposals made by the *Amrita Bazár Patrika*, to the effect that no new hall should be constructed for the meeting of the Congress, and that the delegates should be required to make their own arrangements for their lodging and boarding. The Congress should, no doubt, enforce strict economy in all its expenses, as about a lakh of rupees will be required to pay the cost of the English agency next year.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, in commenting upon the Lahore libel case, observes that the proprietor and the editor of the *Tribune* have been discharged on all the counts except the imputation made against Mr. Warburton's mother, for which the former has been fined Rs. 2,500 and the latter Rs. 1,000. Mr. Kennedy's judgment is a long one. It is a matter of satisfaction that he has indulged in no observations uncomplimentary to Sardar Dayal Singh or Babu Sitla Kant, nor has he abused the Native Press. But he has not criticised Mr. Warburton's statement as he should have done. Sardar Dayal Singh has been convicted of assisting in the sale of the *Tri-*

Circulation,  
300 copies.

*bune* containing libellous articles, inasmuch as he did not stop the sale of the paper. It is true that he is the proprietor of the paper, but he has nothing to do with its publication or sale, and only receives a copy like other subscribers. The proprietor or editor of a newspaper cannot be responsible for any libel contained in the newspaper, unless he himself wrote the libel or published the paper. In the case of Captain Hearsey *versus* the *Pioneer*, Mr. Chesney, the editor, was not punished, because he had neither written the libel complained of nor published the newspaper. There are many other precedents, both in this country and in England. Sardar Dayal Singh's conviction is unjustifiable, and the fine inflicted on him is sure to be remitted on appeal. Babu Sitla Kant, the editor, was, no doubt, guilty of defamation. He appears to have commented on Mr. Warburton's private affairs in a moment of excitement, as any man is liable to do under such circumstances. But he expressed regret and made an apology as soon as he became conscious of his mistake. However, he has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000, which is rather heavy. But the quarrel between the *Tribune* and Mr. Warburton was, as it were, an antagonism between the people and police tyranny and oppression, and it would be an injustice to Mr. Kennedy to expect more from him than from the general run of civilians in such a matter. Babu Sitla Kant should be thankful to Mr. Kennedy for not sentencing him to imprisonment. The *Tribune* libel case cannot be considered an unmixed evil. It has convinced myriads of men in the Panjáb of the power of an independent newspaper, and has clearly shown that the criminal and executive administration of the country cannot be reformed until many men are prepared to make great personal sacrifices. The *Tribune* has saved thousands of men and women from dishonour and rid the province of an officer who was guilty of illegal and high-handed proceedings, and was still supported by a large number of natives on account of unjust official pressure. It is difficult to imagine that the Panjáb Government will have the boldness to retain the services of Mr. Warburton after the ugly expo-



asures made during the trial. If the Panjábis have any sense of gratitude, they ought to be very thankful to the proprietor and the editor of the *Tribune*, who have saved Amritsar from police tyranny and have given invaluable political education.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th and 17th October, in commenting upon the same case, observes that the District Magistrate's decision will be received with grief throughout India. The editor of the *Tribune* has been fined for having commented on Mr. Warburton's private character, although he had expressed regret for those comments. Sardar Dayal Singh, the proprietor, had nothing to do with the management of the paper, but still Mr. Kennedy has sentenced him to a heavy fine. The *Tribune* has rendered an important service to the public, which has been acknowledged by the Panjáb Government. But for the exposures made by the *Tribune*, the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Warburton would never have become public. The heavy fines inflicted on the editor and the proprietor of such a newspaper will greatly injure the liberty of the press in the Panjáb. However, the *Tribune* should be considered to have gained a great victory. It conclusively proved all the charges which it had brought against Mr. Warburton in connection with his official conduct. He himself confessed his debts, and the evidence of Ved Koar and Abinashi Rám confirmed every word of the *Tribune* regarding Ved Koar's ill-treatment by the police. The *Tribune* has had to carry on the war single-handed. The *Civil and Military Gazette* and even all the native newspapers of the Panjáb, with a few honourable exceptions, espoused the cause of Mr. Warburton. The conduct of the Muhammadan community at Lahore and Amritsar has been simply disgraceful. Babu Sitla Kant Chatarji has evinced firmness and courage which are his own, and he has taught wilful Government officers a lesson which they will not easily forget. If there were even two dozens of patriotic natives like Sardar Dayal Singh and the Babu, the condition of the country would soon

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become quite different from what it is at present. The *Tribune* made a mistake in dragging Mr. Warburton's private affairs into publicity, but it readily offered an apology for it, though it was not accepted by the court. Even the *Pioneer*, which is considered the best conducted paper in this country, has been guilty of such a mistake.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Riasu-l-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th October, disapproves of the fines inflicted on the editor and the proprietor of the *Tribune*, on the ground that the former had offered an apology for the imputation made against Mr. Warburton's mother, and that the latter had no connection with the conduct of the paper, and expresses satisfaction that the editor was able to prove Mr. Warburton's indebtedness and ill-treatment of men and women by the police in connection with the preparation of the descriptive rolls. It remains to be seen whether the Panjáb Government will remain content with the censure it has already passed on Mr. Warburton or will dismiss him from the public service.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindústāni* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, gives the substance of the orders recently issued by the Local Government with a view to check the growth of religious animosity between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Aligarh, and expresses approval of them. The men who instigate religious quarrels are, no doubt, great pests to society. The rioters at Aligarh have been punished, and it is therefore highly reprehensible that the two communities should stop all relations with each other for good and keep up enmity between them. Sir Auckland Colvin has rightly threatened the leaders of the two communities, who persist in fomenting strife, with striking off their names from the darbár list. But what is His Honor going to do with those district officers who stimulate ill-feeling between the two communities by pursuing a vacillating policy and saying one thing to the leaders of one community and another to those of the rival community at his private interviews with them? It should be remembered that the maintenance of



peace on occasions when religious feeling runs high depends greatly on the tact and ability of the district authorities. They cannot be too careful and cautious on such occasions. Some officers make serious mistakes in trying to please both the contending parties. The spirit of ill-feeling may be checked for a time by their efforts, but their unwise policy is sure to lead to bad results in the end. Look at the quarrel between the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow. The City Magistrate rejected the criminal prosecution presented by the Sunnis against the printer and publisher of a Shia religious book. The Sunnis were indignant at the rejection of their petition; and Mr. Mulock, the Deputy Commissioner, with a view to allay their indignation, took the copies of the book in possession of the publisher and destroyed them. The measure has settled the dispute for a time, but there is nothing to prevent any Shia from reprinting the book in future. Neither the Shias nor the Sunnis are satisfied with Mr. Mulock's proceedings. The resolution adopted by the crowded Sunni meeting at Shah Mina's tomb is a clear proof of the dissatisfaction of the Sunni community, and the meeting offered no thanks to Mr. Mulock, as alleged by a local contemporary. If the City Magistrate's order was just and legal, the Deputy Commissioner ought to have upheld it, otherwise he should have taken steps to get it reversed.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 16th October,

Circulation,  
540 copies.

The same.

referring to the orders of Government, observes that the leaders of the

two communities at Aligarh should make a point of restoring friendship between them. In no place should the Hindús and Musalmáns commit any riots or boycott each other. If any community has any grievances, it should lay them before Government and ask for redress. It is to be regretted that Aligarh, which claims to be a centre of enlightenment and civilisation in these provinces, should set such a bad example to other places.



Circulation,  
487 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 15th October, in a supplement, publishes the orders of the Local Government *in extenso*, and hopes that both Hindús and Musalmáns will take a lesson from them.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th and 19th October, on the authority of its Aligarh correspondent, complains that, on the 6th October, Chaudhri Sethmal and some other Hindú shopkeepers were beaten with shoes by Musalmáns. On the night of the 9th October similar assaults were committed by butchers on two old Kayasths, on the ground that the Rámlíla is held at Aligarh chiefly through the efforts of Kayasths. With reference to the pig incident, the writer thinks that the pig was thrown into the mosque by some Musalmán himself, with a view to involve the Hindús in trouble. There was a talk among the Muhammadan butchers and vegetable sellers about pig-throwing on the day preceding the night on which the incident occurred. The writer refers to the assault on Lála Badri Prasád, Vakíl, the attempted robbery at the shop of a Parsi merchant by some armed Musalmáns, and other such incidents.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 17th October, says that it is believed that the Christian who was convicted and sentenced to punishment by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Lucknow has found his way to the Allahabad workhouse without undergoing the punishment. As he was in police custody, the question is how has he been able to evade the sentence of the bench? The wilful conduct of Mr. Cobb, the City Magistrate, in the matter cannot be too deeply regretted. The bench had no authority to alter its sentence, and the accused had declared that he was not a European. (The *Hindústán*, Kálákankar, of the 16th October, condemns Mr. Cobb's conduct towards the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, praises Sayyid Nazir Hasan for tendering his resignation, and censures the other two Honorary Magistrates for not following his example.)



The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, says that Cawnpore affairs.

the objection taken by the *Cawnpore Gazette* to the deputation of Munshi Muhammad Jawad, Deputy Collector, to assess the water tax at Cawnpore, on the ground that when he was tahsildár he assessed the income tax with great severity (see pages 595 and 596 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 16th September 1890) is unfounded. The Munshi is a good man, and if he made high assessments, he must have done so under secret instructions from his superior officers. No doubt his predecessor, Nazar Muhammad Khán, was very strict, and still more so is his successor, Munshi Jagmohan Lál, the present tahsildár. The men who were never before taxed, have been taxed by the latter. The writer then refers to the case of Debi Singh, Jangi and Chatar Singh, who were charged with an offence under section 457 of the Penal Code, but who have been acquitted by Babu Shadi Lál, Deputy Collector; and says that the Babu has severely commented on the proceedings of the police in the case. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police should inquire into the matter and make an example of the police officials concerned. All classes of people are satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Hamblin, Officiating District Magistrate: not a single complaint has been heard against him.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 13th October, expresses satisfaction at the Muhammadan anti-cowkilling movement, and remarks that the slaughter of kine is not only injurious to agriculture but also frequently leads to religious quarrels between the Hindús and Musalmáns. As it is, a very small number of kine is sacrificed in every town on the day of the Íd, and therefore Musalmáns are not well-advised in hurting the feelings of their Hindú neighbours by the maintenance of cow-sacrifice. The wholesale destruction of the bovine species is due to the supply of beef to the European soldiers in this country, and the Hindú and Muhammadan communities would do well to submit a joint memorial to

Circulation,  
300 copies.



Government, praying for the substitution of mutton in place of beef.

Circulation,  
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 13th October, advertizing to a letter published in the *National Guardian*, complaining of the spread of leprosy by vaccination, urges that Government should issue necessary instructions for the guidance of vaccinators with a view to check the spread of that abominable disease from the use of bad lymph. The vaccinators should be strictly forbidden to take lymph from any vaccinated children whose parents or forefathers suffer or had suffered from leprosy or any venereal disease. They can easily obtain the information on the subject from the old and respectable residents of each town or village.

#### LEGISLATION?

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 17th October, says that the Bengal Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act, under which the registration of marriages is optional, has been in force in some districts for many years past. But the Act has been a dead letter to all practical intents and purposes. The Bengal Government, however, is desirous of extending its operation to some more districts. The Muhammadan Library Society has submitted a memorial expressing approval of the proposal, and the submission of the memorial has created an apprehension that the registration might be made compulsory. But it should be observed that the way in which marriages are performed among Musalmáns already gives sufficient publicity to them, and they can derive no additional force from registration. Indeed, the introduction of compulsory registration would be an unjust and unnecessary interference with the religious and social customs of Musalmáns, and would lead to the levy of a new tax from them, which would press hard on the poorer classes. The measure would cause a deal of unnecessary harassment and trouble to ignorant peasants. It is the duty of Muhammadan associations in all parts of the country to enter a strong protest against the proposal, and save



their brethren in Bengal from a great misfortune, with which they are threatened.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhhār* (Etāwah), of the 8th October, approves of Sir Auckland Colvin's

Circulation,  
175 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's minute on technical education.

minute on technical education, and observes that it is a move in the right direction. The scheme is calculated to improve the condition of the people, and will lay them under a deep debt of gratitude to His Honor. Nothing could be a greater proof of his sympathy with the children of the soil, and the Congressionists should see how mistaken they were in their attacks on him.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 16th October, regrets the decline of Indian arts; approves

Circulation,  
226 copies.

The same.

of His Honor's scheme about technical education; and suggests that Government should afford special facilities to boys in acquiring such education and earning a livelihood, in order to make the education popular.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 14th October, is

Circulation,  
487 copies.

Removal of Coxe's History of India from the Allahabad University curriculum of studies.

glad to inform the members of the Muhammadan Educational Congress that, in accordance with a resolution of the last Congress, Coxe's History of India, which contains some passages abusive of the Muhammadan religion, has been removed from the curriculum of studies for the Allahabad University examinations, and that the Registrar of the University expresses regret that there should be any passage in any text-book offensive to any class of candidates.

The *Hindūstān* (Kálákankar), of the 18th October, on

Mahārāja of Vizianagram's Girls' School at Benares.

the authority of a Benares correspondent, complains that Mr. Lazarus, the Manager of the Mahārāja of Vizianagram's Girls' School, has introduced the study of the Bible into the school. If the school is intended for the benefit of Hindú girls, the Mahārāja should withdraw the management from Mr. Lazarus and put a stop to the study of the Bible.



## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation  
380 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th October, on the authority of its Nagina correspondent, states that the present dispensary building, having been condemned by the authorities, will be sold by auction and that a new building will be constructed outside the town near the railway station. But the people disapprove of the proposed construction of a building near the railway station, on the ground that it will be inconvenient for people to go such a long distance at untimely hours on urgent requisitions for the services of the Doctor. The dispensary ought to be situated in the centre of the town.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th October, complains that among some communities in Rájputana, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces, some men do not give their daughters in marriage to any persons until the latter have paid them suitable sums of money as the price of the girls : sometimes young girls are married by their parents to old men for the sake of money. The custom does not differ much from the slave trade, and should be put a stop to by Government.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 13th October, referring to the case of a Parsi girl of 25 years of age, who has made an application to a court at Baroch for the dissolution of her marriage, observes that it appears from her statement that she was married when she was only six months old. Such infant marriages do not take place among the Hindús. Mr. Malabari, who is so anxious to reform the social customs of Hindús, should commence with the reform of the customs of his own community. Charity begins at home.

Circulation,  
94 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 13th October, complains that a heavy octroi duty of 2 annas per maund has been imposed on coal at Almora, and that consequently the



poorer classes of people at that place will be exposed to much trouble during the ensuing winter on account of the dearth of coal. It should be observed that coal is a necessary and not a luxury on the hills. It is matter for surprise that when an *ad valorem* duty between one rupee and one and a half rupee per cent. is levied on metals, cloth, and spices, a high duty at 10 or 12 per cent. should be levied on coal. The municipal board should reconsider the subject.

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August 1922

The *Amiru-l Akhbār* (Meerut), of the 16th October,

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Alleged use of short weights by firewood sellers, Meerut.

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Alleged use of short weights by firewood sellers, Meerut.

Circulation,  
200 copies.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY.  | LANGUAGE.      | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                     |
|-----|----------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
|     |                            |            |                |                               |                       | 1890.          | 1890.            |                                                  |
| 1   | Agra Akhbār                | ...        | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Tajamm-ul-Husain,     | Oct. 14th      | Oct. 17th        | 206 copies.                                      |
| 2   | Agra Punch                 | ...        | "              | "                             | Amir Khān             | " 12th         | " 15th           | 200 "                                            |
| 3   | Akbār-i-Ālam               | Meerut     | "              | "                             | Muqarrab Husain Khān. | " 14th         | " 18th           | 63 "                                             |
| 4   | Ālam-i-Tāswir              | Cawnpore   | "              | "                             | Rahmat-ul-lah         | "              | " 19th           | 200 "                                            |
| 5   | Aligarh Institute Gazette, | Aligarh    | Urdu-Eng-lish. | Bi-weekly                     | Alim-ul-lah           | " 14th & 18th  | " 17th & 20th    | 487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt). |
| 6   | Almora Akhbār              | Almora     | Hindi          | Weekly                        | Sadā Nand             | 13th           | 15th             | 94 copies.                                       |
| 7   | Anir-ul-Akbār              | Meerut     | Urdu           | "                             | Amir Ali              | " 16th         | " 20th           | 200 "                                            |
| 8   | Āzād                       | Lucknow    | "              | "                             | Ahmad Ali             | " 17th         | " 18th           | 219 "                                            |
| 9   | Bhārat Bandhu              | Aligarh    | Hindi          | "                             | Mihir Chand           | " 3rd          | " 15th           | "                                                |
| 10  | Bhārat Jivan               | Benares    | "              | "                             | Rām Krishn Varmā,     | " 13th         | " 16th           | 1,500 copies.                                    |
| 11  | Bulbul-i-Hind              | Moradabad, | Urdu           | "                             | Kishun Sarup          | " 1st & 8th    | " 15th           | 150 "                                            |
| 12  | Cawnpore Gazette           | Cawnpore   | "              | "                             | Harnām Singh          | " 16th         | " 18th           | 400 "                                            |
| 13  | Colonel                    | Moradabad, | "              | "                             | Banwari Lal           | "              | "                | "                                                |
| 14  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandarī        | Rāmpur     | "              | "                             | Muhammad Husain       | " 13th         | " 15th           | 450 copies.                                      |
| 15  | Fitnah                     | Gorakhpur  | "              | "                             | Nizām Ahmad           | " 16th         | " 19th           | 550 "                                            |
| 16  | Hamdard                    | Fyzabad    | "              | "                             | Samsām Ali            | "              | " 21st           | 226 "                                            |
| 17  | Hindustān                  | Kālānkār,  | Hindi          | Daily                         | Gur Datt Sukla        | " 15th to 19th | " 17th to 21st   | 500 "                                            |
| 18  | Hindustāni                 | Lucknow    | Urdu           | Weekly                        | Ganga Prasad Varmā.   | " 19th         | " 21st           | 1,500 "                                          |



| 19 | Jaipur Gazette        | Jaipur     | Hindi-Urdu       | Bi-weekly   | Mahāvīr Prasad              | Sep. 27th & Oct. 1st, 4th, 8th & 11th. | " | 15th, 17th & 21st. | 100   | "                                            |
|----|-----------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------|
| 20 | Jām-i-Jamshad         | Moradabad, | Urdu             | Weekly      | Jamshed Ali                 | " 28th                                 | " | 19th               | 150   | "                                            |
| 21 | Kanauj Punch          | Kanauj     | "                | Bi-monthly  | Bhaggu Khan                 | Oct. 15th                              | " | 17th               | 325   | "                                            |
| 22 | Karnamah              | Lucknow    | "                | Weekly      | Muhammad Yaqub              | " 17th                                 | " | 18th               | 250   | "                                            |
| 23 | Kāshī Pattrikā        | Benares    | Hindi-Urdu       | "           | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | "                                      | " | 20th               | 475   | copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt). |
| 24 | Kāyasth Akhbār        | Lucknow    | Urdu             | "           | Rudra Prasad                | 16th                                   | " | 21st               | 1,200 | copies.                                      |
| 25 | Kāyasth Pattrikā      | "          | "                | Monthly     | Devi Prasad                 | " For October                          | " | 19th               | 227   | "                                            |
| 26 | Kāyasth Samāchār      | Allahabad  | "                | "           | Bhagwan Prasad              | "                                      | " | 17th               | 350   | "                                            |
| 27 | Kāyasth Shubh Chintak | Bareilly   | Hindi            | Weekly      | Thakur Prasad               | Oct. 13th                              | " | 16th               | 200   | "                                            |
| 28 | Kāyasth Upkarak       | Agra       | Urdu             | "           | Narayan Prasad              | "                                      | " | 20th               | 400   | "                                            |
| 29 | Khattri Hithari       | "          | "                | Monthly     | Dina Nath                   | " For October                          | " | 15th               | 375   | "                                            |
| 30 | Khichri Samāchār      | Mirzapur   | Hindi-Eng-lish.  | Weekly      | Madho Prasad                | Oct. 11th & 18th.                      | " | 15th & 20th.       | 700   | "                                            |
| 31 | Khurshid-i-Afāq       | Pilibhit   | Urdu             | "           | Mazhar Ahsan Khan.          | " 15th                                 | " | 20th               | 200   | "                                            |
| 32 | Matla-i-Nur           | Cawnpore   | "                | "           | Gauri Shankar               | 18th                                   | " | 21st               | 50    | "                                            |
| 33 | Mehr-i-Nimroz         | Bijnor     | "                | "           | Karim-ul-lah                | " 14th                                 | " | 17th               | 350   | "                                            |
| 34 | Mufid-i-Am            | Agra       | "                | Tri-monthly | Ahmad Khan                  | " 10th                                 | " | 16th               | 200   | "                                            |
| 35 | Nairang               | "          | "                | Weekly      | Pyarashwar Nath.            | " 13th                                 | " | "                  | 300   | "                                            |
| 36 | Naiyar-i-Azam         | Moradabad, | "                | "           | Amjad Ali                   | "                                      | " | 17th               | 250   | "                                            |
| 37 | Najm-ul-Akhdar        | Etawah     | "                | "           | Ruh-ul-lah Khan             | " 8th                                  | " | 15th               | 175   | "                                            |
| 38 | Najm-ul-Hind          | Jaunpur    | "                | "           | Muhammad Muhsin             | " 13th                                 | " | "                  | 80    | "                                            |
| 39 | Nasim-i-Agra          | Agra       | "                | "           | Jamnā Dās                   | " 15th                                 | " | 19th               | 400   | "                                            |
| 40 | Nasir-i-Hind          | "          | "                | "           | Muhammad Ali                | " 16th                                 | " | 17th               | 60    | "                                            |
| 41 | Nazm Akhdar           | Lucknow    | "                | Bi-monthly  | Dwarka Prasad               | " 5th                                  | " | "                  | 250   | "                                            |
| 42 | Nizam-ul-Mulk         | Moradabad, | "                | Weekly      | Fahim-ul-din                | " 16th                                 | " | 19th               | 100   | "                                            |
| 43 | Nur-ul-Anwar          | Cawnpore   | Urdu             | "           | Abd-ul-Hamid                | "                                      | " | "                  | 238   | "                                            |
| 44 | Nyāya Sudha           | Harda      | Māraṭhī-English. | "           | Wasudeva Bhaskar,           | " 15th                                 | " | 17th               | 350   | "                                            |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| NO. | NAME.                        | LOCALITY.          | LANGUAGE.      | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.      | DATE OF PAPER.     | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                    |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 45  | <i>Oudh Akhbār</i>           | ... Lucknow ...    | Urdu           | Daily                         | Sheo Prasād             | Oct. 15th to 21st, | 1890.            | 540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt). |
| 46  | <i>Oudh Punch</i>            | ... Allahabad ...  | Hindi          | Weekly                        | Sajjād Husain           | 2nd                | 21st             | 425 copies.                                     |
| 47  | <i>Prayāg Samāchār</i>       | ... Benares ...    | Urdu           | "                             | Dewaki Nandan           | 13th               | 15th             | 450 "                                           |
| 48  | <i>Rafi-ul-Akbār</i>         | ... Moradabad, ... | "              | "                             | Ghulam Husain           | "                  | "                | 300 "                                           |
| 49  | <i>Rahbar</i>                | ... Gorakhpur ...  | "              | "                             | Partāb Kishun           | 16th               | 20th             | 100 "                                           |
| 50  | <i>Ridā-ul-Akbār</i>         | ... Moradabad, ... | "              | "                             | Nizām Ahmad             | "                  | 19th             | 325 "                                           |
| 51  | <i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>      | ... Udaipur ...    | Hindi          | "                             | Jamshed Ali             | Sep. 28th          | "                | 150 "                                           |
| 52  | <i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i> | ... Bareilly ...   | Hindi-Urdu,    | Bi-monthly,                   | Banshi Dhar             | Oct. 13th          | 18th             | 103 "                                           |
| 53  | <i>Samāntan Dharm Pattra</i> | ... Khandwa ...    | M a r ā t h i- | Weekly                        | Nārāyan Dās             | 15th               | 20th             | 200 "                                           |
| 54  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>         | ... Bijnor ...     | Hindi.         | "                             | Lakshman Anant Prayāgi. | "                  | 18th             | 275 "                                           |
| 55  | <i>Tahfa-i-Hind</i>          | ... Meerut ...     | Urdu           | "                             | Jairāj Singh            | 13th               | 17th             | 260 "                                           |
| 56  | <i>Tut-i-Hind</i>            | ...                | "              | "                             | Sajjād Husain           | 8th                | 15th             | 325 "                                           |

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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*